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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 86--78th Congress

Chapter 138--1st Session

H. J. Res. 128

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 86.

WORK RELIEF IN PUERTO RICO AND VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Authorizes appropriation of \$8,000,000 for use by the Federal Works Agency from July 1, to November 30, 1943, to provide work for employable needy persons on useful public projects in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Summary and Index of History on H. J. Res. 128.

May 25, 1943	Introduced by Mr. Dell and referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs. Print of measure as introduced.
May 27, 1943	Committee reported without amendment. H. Rept. 506. Print of measure as reported. Passed House without amendment.
May 28, 1943	Referred to Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs. Print of measure as referred to Committee.
June 1, 1943	Senate Committee reported without amendment. S. Rept. 270. Print of bill as reported.
June 15, 1943	Passed Senate without amendment.
June 22, 1943	Approved. Public Law 86.

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H. J. RES. 128

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 25, 1943

Mr. BELL introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize an appropriation for work relief in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Federal Works Administrator is authorized to pro-
4 vide work for employable needy persons on useful public
5 projects in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands for the period
6 July 1, 1943, to November 30, 1943, in accordance with the
7 appropriate provisions and for the purposes prescribed in the
8 Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1943,
9 which provisions are hereby extended and made applicable
10 to the appropriations made to carry out the purposes of this
11 joint resolution. There is hereby authorized to be appro-
12 priated a sum not to exceed \$8,000,000 to carry out the
13 provisions of this joint resolution, including administrative
14 expenses in connection therewith.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 128

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize an appropriation for work relief
in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

By Mr. Bell

MAY 25, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs

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United States
of America

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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION



Vol. 89

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1943

No. 97

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Heavenly Father, we praise Thee that in every disappointment Thou still dost love us and in every darkness Thou dost enlighten us. O wondrous story of deathless love: It comforts in the gloom of night, it lifts in the hour of burden, and stills the sighing heart. We would chant the psalm of thanksgiving and pray that our faith may not become blind, nor our devotion frozen, nor the anchor of our hope locked in the chilly embrace of doubt and skepticism.

We pray that down through the aisles of the past to the vaulted roof of the future, the angels' song may be heard in all the temples of our Republic. O let the incense of their holy altars envelop our country, blessing all hearthstones and circling forth over land and sea. Inspire us to dedicate our talents and gifts and withhold not. Lest we be judged unfaithful to our sacred vows, may we deny ourselves, take up our cross, and follow Thee. He who knocks at the door of every heart and stretches forth His arms in every hour of need, will teach us the fortitude of unrequited labor and the joy of humble tasks done in love. Almighty God, with great soul might lead us to have faith that we are a mighty part of a world plan that shall carry with it the rapture of moral victory and the aspirations of a free people. In our Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

THE PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I desire to announce to the House that His Excellency, Edwin Barclay, the President of the Republic of Liberia, will be received by the House today at 12:30 o'clock, and will address the House at that time. I therefore ask unanimous consent that it may be in order for the Speaker to declare a recess at any time this afternoon, such recess to be subject to the call of the Chair.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 24, 1943.

The Honorable SAM RAYBURN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have been asked to use your good offices to extend to the Members of the House of Representatives an invitation to attend a memorial service for those employees of the Federal Government who have lost their lives in the service of their country during the present war. The memorial service as planned has the enthusiastic approval of the President. It will be held at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, May 30, in the Sylvan Theater on the grounds of the Washington Monument. In the event of rain the service will be held in the Government Auditorium.

A limited number of chairs will be available for Members of Congress, Supreme Court Justices, and head of departments and agencies. Admission cards for these may be obtained from Mr. Robert Bailey, Civil Service Commission contact representative, in room 248, House Office Building.

Very truly yours,

WM. H. McREYNOLDS,

Administrative Assistant to the President.

EDSEL B. FORD

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to place forever in the permanent Record of this body the distressing news of the death of a great American, Mr. Edsel B. Ford, president of the Ford Motor Co. He was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford, the worthy son of a famed and distinguished father. He died at his estate at Gaghler Point, on beautiful Lake St. Clair in the village of Grosse Pointe Shores, Mich. His death came as a shock to dynamic Detroit, and to friends of the motor industry throughout the world. The great industry over which he presided strained every facility within its domination to serve the war effort. The slogan was "Full production for victory."

The Ford Motor Co.'s production lines deliver the following fleets of weapons:

M-4 tanks, Pratt & Whitney aircraft engines, jeeps, M-10 tank destroyers, amphibian jeeps, universal carriers, Consolidated Liberator bombers, truck and jeep engines, transport gliders, Army trucks, rate-of-climb indicators, tank engines, gun mounts, magnesium castings, aircraft generators, armor plate, turbo-superchargers.

His father, Mr. Henry Ford, now in his eightieth year, with his faithful wife ever at his side, has done many notable things in a long life. And tribute should be paid today to this distinguished couple for the ability and foresight they displayed in the rearing of an only child, to become the man that the world learned to know as Edsel B. Ford. Devoted, retiring, able, quiet, respected; a family man, with three sons in the armed service. He always stood aside that his father might have his day. His own responsibilities came at an early age, and they were indeed great. The war brought him extra burdens. His load was heavy. He laid it down at the early age of 49. The sympathy of an appreciative Nation goes to his distinguished family.

WORK RELIEF IN PUERTO RICO AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 128) to authorize an appropriation for work relief in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object and withhold the reservation until the gentleman can make his statement.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the resolution?

Mr. BELL. House Joint Resolution 128, I might say, grows out of the fact that not long ago the House passed a resolution authorizing an investigation of the economic, social, and political conditions in the island of Puerto Rico. Shortly after that the Senate passed a resolution which came over to the House, providing for a relief bill in Puerto Rico in the amount of \$25,000,000 this year

and \$25,000,000 next year. That bill was referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs, and after holding several hearings and giving the bill full consideration, that committee felt that it did not want to approve a 2-year relief program until the House-approved subcommittee could go to Puerto Rico and make a complete investigation of conditions there. Such an investigation would include a study of the necessity to pass such a relief bill and would enable us to be better advised as to the actual needs there.

We were told that at the present time there were almost a quarter million of people on relief and out of employment. While in continental United States unemployment has been taken up by the war effort, the effect in Puerto Rico has been just the reverse.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Has any effort been made to give the people of Puerto Rico relief by way of war work?

Mr. BELL. There have been some military installations put in down there. Those, of course, have given some employment, but the purpose of House Joint Resolution 128 is merely to act as a stop-gap. In substance the resolution provides that an appropriation of not to exceed \$3,000,000 is authorized to be made by the Appropriations Committee, and to authorize the extension of the present relief program there for not to exceed 5 months.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. As I understand, this would be a temporary appropriation until the committee has had opportunity to make an investigation to see why Mr. Tugwell has not planned some work for the people of Puerto Rico.

Mr. BELL. That is it exactly. The committee did not want to enter into the proposed 2-year program which was passed by the Senate until it could find out more about what is going on in Puerto Rico. While no members of the committee want to see people starve to death during the interim, and on the contrary want them to be taken care of, we felt that the mere call of humanity demands that we do something at this time to take care of the temporary situation.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. How was the vote in your committee?

Mr. BELL. There were no votes cast against the resolution, although the entire membership of the committee was not present at the time.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BELL. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. As the gentleman knows, I supported the resolution and I think the investigation in Puerto Rico should be made. I should like to suggest that at the moment a subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is inquiring into certain orders that might result in the elimination of brand names and trademarks. I have observed in the press of the Nation and have been reliably informed that under Mr. Tugwell's guidance and leadership a system has been put into effect in Puerto Rico which has resulted in the elimination of brand names and trade-marks on goods and on

commodities imported into that territory from this country.

It strikes me that a real service could be performed by the committee to which the gentleman refers, in its investigation if it would, in connection with its inquiries into the general economic situation in Puerto Rico, inquire into that regulation and into the orders and operations which have resulted in the elimination of brand names and trademarks in this island. It is claimed on the part of the administrator, or of the government there, that a saving has been effected. The chamber of commerce says that no saving has been effected, but on the contrary a great deal of waste and loss will result.

Mr. BELL. I think that the resolution authorizing the investigation into the economic, political, and social conditions in the island is amply broad enough to cover an investigation into just what the gentleman from Indiana has called attention to, and I will be glad to pass that on to the committee making the investigation.

Mr. HALLECK. There are many who believe that Puerto Rico has been made something of a guinea pig in that sort of an experiment. How soon does the gentleman expect to get under way with the investigation and make some report?

Mr. BELL. The subcommittee of the Committee on Insular Affairs expects to leave Washington tomorrow or the next day.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BELL. I yield to the gentleman from New York?

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Tugwell advocated the philosophy for this Government here in the United States that all private industry would have to disappear. Has he been carrying that out to the detriment of the people there?

Mr. BELL. That is one of the things the committee wants to find out when it goes down there.

Mr. REED of New York. I hope you will.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BELL. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GOSSETT. I believe the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs neglected to point out that under the present law this whole program expires on June 30. Unless we take some action, the whole works program of Puerto Rico will be stopped automatically on June 30.

Mr. BELL. That is correct. I may add that at the present time certain projects which are said to be of use to the military installations are under process of being completed, but they cannot be completed by June 30. At that time, as the gentleman has said, all authority to proceed and money to proceed with will expire, so that unless this House Joint Resolution 128 is adopted, all of that work will immediately stop on June 30 and a great number of people unquestionably will suffer as a result of it.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BELL. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. May I say, in reply to the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED], that while I have no brief for Rex Tugwell and do not believe in public ownership of private land, unless this Government takes some steps to cut up the lands in Puerto Rico in some way and enable those people to grow something out of that ground on which they can live—something to eat, if you please—we shall have to feed them for all time to come. Starvation is not only going on there now, I may say to the gentleman from New York, but it was going on there under the Harding and Coolidge administrations and has grown gradually worse. Unless some provision is made to permit the people of Puerto Rico to grow something out of that ground to live on, we are going to have to feed them probably for all time to come.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BELL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Before the subcommittee on Interior Department appropriations, which appropriates money for Puerto Rico, it developed that if they were permitted to refine raw sugar in Puerto Rico it would put thousands of people to work, and they could ship that sugar here in less bulk than they are shipping the raw sugar now. The people there and the people in the United States would be benefited if they could build those refineries and refine the raw sugar there and ship it here. I think it would be well for the gentleman's committee to make an investigation of that point.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BELL. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GROSS. In supporting the resolution in the committee I had in mind the observation made by the gentleman from Indiana. He is entirely correct. While Mr. Tugwell may be responsible for a lot of it, I am also aware of the fact that if the large sugar industries there had not been interfered with many of those people would have work. The observations the gentleman made a moment ago are entirely correct. The individual is helpless, but if he has a job with the sugar industry he is better off than if he is on relief.

I favor this resolution because it is a stop-gap. I personally am familiar with the conditions there, having been down there. Those people are in very great need, which has been made more acute by the Tugwell administration and by the war.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BELL. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Will the gentleman tell us what program is in force now to bring Puerto Ricans into this country to help the war effort here?

Mr. BELL. I am not familiar with what has been done in that respect. The purpose of House Joint Resolution 128 is merely to bring about a stop-gap to take

care of a desperate situation until the committee can go down there and inquire into just such questions as the gentleman raises.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. I hope the gentleman will keep in mind that at the present time we are releasing 1,000 Japanese a week from the relocation centers. If we can afford to release 1,000 Japanese a week we can certainly afford to bring Puerto Ricans up here to do the kind of work we are now calling on the Japs to do in this country.

Mr. BELL. I assure the gentleman the committee would be happy to inquire into that point.

Mr. REED of New York. If the gentleman will yield further, there is one reason why this matter should be investigated, and that is that you can find quite a lot of trained labor there. Vocational education has been carried on in Puerto Rico for quite a number of years. There ought to be a large mass of well-trained young people, who are now mature, to take over some of the work that is needed to be done for the war effort.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BELL. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. May I point out that we do appropriate money and we are bringing a great many laborers in from the Bahamas to give employment to the needy people of the Bahamas. I know the gentleman's committee will inquire whether it would not be better to bring them in from Puerto Rico and take care of our own, rather than bring in people from some other country.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BELL. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CHURCH. May I ask the gentleman if it is not true that in our committee it was very clearly established by the testimony that private industry was discouraged in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands rather than encouraged?

Mr. BELL. I may say to the gentleman that there was considerable testimony indicating that.

Mr. CHURCH. The testimony was to the effect that the long-run program for the betterment of those people should be to encourage industry and encourage the development of more jobs rather than to discourage it.

Mr. BELL. There was some testimony along that line, too.

Mr. CHURCH. The gentleman will recall that I brought out in the testimony the philosophy of Dr. Tugwell himself that discouraged a great deal of business from going there; further, that little has been done toward bringing those people into the United States, where employment can be had.

The chairman also knows that I voted against the resolution.

Mr. BELL. I was not aware of the fact that the gentleman voted against the resolution, although I knew that he was against it.

Mr. CHURCH. The gentleman is aware of the fact that I object to this measure. I know that it is merely a stopgap. I cannot approve it, because

I cannot bring myself to believe that we should continue outside of the United States in the Virgin Island and Puerto Rico that W. P. A. activity which we stopped in the United States over a year ago by failure to appropriate for the W. P. A., and the fact that this W. P. A. work has been turned over to the Federal Works Administration does not help the program much.

Mr. BELL. The gentleman will recall that the testimony is undisputed that at the present time there are from a quarter of a million to a half a million people unemployed in Puerto Rico, and unless this stopgap legislation is passed and the W. P. A., the Federal Works Agency, continued temporarily, there will be great suffering among the people.

Mr. CHURCH. And the gentleman is aware of the fact that I fear that continuing this activity may do more harm than good in the long run and may be tossing away another \$8,000,000 the next 5 months without solving the problem in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Of course, this is only an authorization and not yet an actual appropriation. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of the right to object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri for the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Federal Works Administrator is authorized to provide work for employable needy persons on useful public projects in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands for the period July 1, 1943, to November 30, 1943, in accordance with the appropriate provisions and for the purposes prescribed in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1943, which provisions are hereby extended and made applicable to the appropriations made to carry out the purposes of this joint resolution. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated a sum not to exceed \$8,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution, including administrative expenses in connection therewith.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HIS EXCELLENCY EDWIN BARCLAY, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a committee to wait upon and escort the President of Liberia the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM], and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. EATON].

Under previous order of the House, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

RECESS

Thereupon, at 12 o'clock and 24 minutes p. m., the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Speaker.

During the recess the following occurred:

The President of Liberia and his party entered the Chamber at 12 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m., and the President of Liberia was escorted to the Speaker's rostrum by the committee of Representatives appointed for that purpose.

The SPEAKER. Members of the House of Representatives, there are few republics outside of the Western Hemisphere. Today we have as our guest the President of a republic in Africa. It is my pleasure to present to you Edwin Barclay, President of the Republic of Liberia. [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House of Representatives, I consider it a great honor to appear before your honorable body, and I am fully appreciative of the courtesy done me and my country by your permitting me to be present at your session and to convey to you greetings from the only democracy in west Africa to the great democracy of this hemisphere. It is fitting that I should convey this greeting, because it is to American democracy that the people of Liberia owe the foundation of their state and the character of their political institutions.

With the world now fighting to maintain for all peoples the democratic ideals upon which the American Republic was founded, Liberia, as a matter of choice, is dedicated to cooperate with and to render all assistance within her power to those states that are now engaged in a terrific struggle to banish terrorism and authoritarianism from the world.

Up to the present we have made considerable contribution to attainment of this objective. Although we have neither large armies, air forces, nor navies to contribute, we have what is important in the prosecution of the war—natural resources and a strategic position which we have freely placed at the disposal of the United Nations as our contribution to the cause of liberty and human dignity. I thank you.

At 12 o'clock and 43 minutes p. m., the President of Liberia and his party departed.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the Speaker called the House to order at 12 o'clock and 44 minutes p. m.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the proceedings had during the recess of the House will be printed in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOBBES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include an article from the New York Times in regard to the production of sulfur on the island of Sicily.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include certain quotations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a letter written to the Washington Post.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend by own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend by own remarks in the RECORD on the subject of the proposal to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Act, and include therein a short editorial from the New York Times on the same subject.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

WILLKIE THE LEADER WHO DID NOT LEAD

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[Mr. SHAFER addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein two letters.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include two press releases from the Washington Star.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

MORTALITY AMONG MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday we held memorial services for our deceased Members. It must have been very gratifying to the House to realize that during the past year, while it is to be regretted that we lost any Members, our number was reduced by only 3—the smallest number by far during the years since we started our memorial exercises. I remember that our first group included 28. Since that time the roll call of deceased Members has steadily decreased, in spite of the fact that we have been under very great strain during the past several years, until yesterday there were but three.

Mr. Speaker, may I at this time pay tribute to Dr. George Calver, who I believe, to a very great extent, is responsible for this reduction in the mortality of our Members. I think Dr. Calver has done a great deal for all of us because of his personal interest in our welfare and his unquestioned ability. He has taught us how to maintain our health and he has cooperated with us in trying to do so. I am sure I voice the sentiments of our Members when I say that Dr. Calver has proven himself indispensable.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentlewoman from New Jersey has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a sermon by the Most Reverend William T. McCarty, military delegate of the Army and Navy diocese, delivered at the fifth annual solemn memorial Mass at Arlington National Cemetery.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix on the subject of merchant marine awards of distinguished service medals and to include therein the citations from March 15 to May 15.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the 6 months' anniversary of the Coast Guard SPARS and include therein certain quotations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article entitled "All-American Centennial," by Howard R. Driggs.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the service and activities of Disabled American Veterans and to include therewith certain statements of commendations made by various persons of this organization.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a letter from a soldier in the Pacific area.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BUFFETT] may extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include a short newspaper article about a mother and father in my district with six children in the service of their country.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. TALBOT. Mr. Speaker, I have two requests: First, that my colleague the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. COMPTON] may be permitted to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article; and, second, that I may be permitted to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. MILLER of Connecticut asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

WORK RELIEF IN PUERTO RICO AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

MAY 27, 1943.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. BELL, from the Committee on Insular Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 128]

The Committee on Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 128) to authorize an appropriation for work relief in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the joint resolution do pass.

The Committee on Insular Affairs respectively begs to report House Joint Resolution 128 favorably and recommends its passage for the following reasons.

Economic conditions in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are critical. This has resulted in widespread unemployment. While in the United States there is a shortage of manpower and a great demand for workers, conditions in the islands of the Caribbean, as a result of the lack of shipping to bring in raw materials for manufacture and to ship out finished products and agricultural commodities, have produced the opposite result.

Recognizing this condition, the Senate appointed a subcommittee to make a study of conditions there which has completed its study and recommended enactment of S. 981 which was approved by the Senate and is now pending before the Committee on Insular Affairs of the House.

This bill provides a rather extensive 2-year work program to relieve the distress and to produce much needed facilities which, it is claimed, will contribute to the economic independence of the islands.

By House Resolution 159, the House recently authorized this committee to make a study in Puerto Rico and a subcommittee is on the eve of departure for the islands for that purpose. It is clear that it will not be possible for the committee's investigation to be completed in time for immediate action on S. 981; therefore the committee has

sought some means of preserving this status quo to provide time for its deliberations, hoping to ascertain more accurately all needs of the islands.

The Senate committee found that the work program provided by the Work Projects Administration in Puerto Rico has prevented widespread suffering and general collapse of economy. It is the plan of the President, with whom the committee is in agreement, to close up the Work Projects Administration throughout the United States and the insular possessions by June 30 next. The Work Projects Administration is now employing on the islands of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands about 41,000 people on a large number of projects. Of these, 40,000 are employed in Puerto Rico. The cost for this employment is at the rate of \$1,600,000 a month.

The committee is unanimous in the view that some arrangement must be made to prevent the discharge of this great group of people on the 30th of June. The committee does not propose the continuation of the Work Projects Administration as such, but in lieu thereof, recommend to the House the passage of House Joint Resolution No. 128 which would authorize the Federal Works Administrator to provide work for employment of needy persons on useful public projects for a period not to exceed 5 months from July 1 next, according to the provisions and purposes of the Emergency Relief Act for the fiscal year 1943 insofar as they are applicable to such employment.

This legislation is admittedly a stop-gap arrangement pending the time when the committee can bring to the House its considered judgment after making actual observations of the conditions on the islands and after completing the studies of the various proposals that have been made to alleviate them.

It is the view of the committee that something must be done in this respect. The committee recommends enactment of House Joint Resolution No. 128 as the most effective way to meet the present emergency.

Union Calendar No. 177

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 128

[Report No. 506]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 25, 1943

MR. BELL introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs

MAY 27, 1943

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize an appropriation for work relief in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Federal Works Administrator is authorized to pro-
4 vide work for employable needy persons on useful public
5 projects in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands for the period
6 July 1, 1943, to November 30, 1943, in accordance with the
7 appropriate provisions and for the purposes prescribed in the
8 Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1943,
9 which provisions are hereby extended and made applicable
10 to the appropriations made to carry out the purposes of this

1 joint resolution. There is hereby authorized to be appro-
 2 priated a sum not to exceed \$8,000,000 to carry out the
 3 provisions of this joint resolution, including administrative
 4 expenses in connection therewith.

Union Calendar No. 177

78TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. J. RES. 128

[Report No. 506]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize an appropriation for work relief
in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

By Mr. BELL

MAY 25, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs

MAY 27, 1943

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

ALV. DE 128

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H. J. RES. 128

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 28 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize an appropriation for work relief in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Federal Works Administrator is authorized to pro-
4 vide work for employable needy persons on useful public
5 projects in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands for the period
6 July 1, 1943, to November 30, 1943, in accordance with the
7 appropriate provisions and for the purposes prescribed in the
8 Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1943,
9 which provisions are hereby extended and made applicable
10 to the appropriations made to carry out the purposes of this
11 joint resolution. There is hereby authorized to be appro-
12 priated a sum not to exceed \$8,000,000 to carry out the
13 provisions of this joint resolution, including administrative
14 expenses in connection therewith.

Passed the House of Representatives May 27, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. J. RES. 128

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize an appropriation for work relief
in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

May 28 (legislative day, May 24), 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Territories and Insular Affairs

WORK RELIEF IN PUERTO RICO AND THE VIRGIN
ISLANDS

JUNE 1 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. TYDINGS, from the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 128]

The Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution (H. J. Res. 128), to authorize an appropriation for work relief in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, having considered the same, report favorably thereon and recommend that the resolution do pass without amendment.

The objects and purposes of the resolution are amply explained in the House report thereon, which is attached and becomes a part of this report.

[H. Rept. No. 506, 78th Cong., 1st sess.]

The Committee on Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 128) to authorize an appropriation for work relief in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the joint resolution do pass.

The Committee on Insular Affairs respectfully beg to report House Joint Resolution 128 favorably, and recommend its passage for the following reasons:

Economic conditions in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are critical. This has resulted in widespread unemployment. While in the United States there is a shortage of manpower and a great demand for workers, conditions in the islands of the Caribbean, as a result of the lack of shipping to bring in raw materials for manufacture and to ship out finished products and agricultural commodities, have produced the opposite result.

Recognizing this condition, the Senate appointed a subcommittee to make a study of conditions there which has completed its study and recommended enactment of S. 981 which was approved by the Senate and is now pending before the Committee on Insular Affairs of the House.

This bill provides a rather extensive 2-year work program to relieve the distress and to produce much needed facilities which, it is claimed, will contribute to the economic independence of the islands.

By House Resolution 159, the House recently authorized this committee to make a study in Puerto Rico and a subcommittee is on the eve of departure for

1 priated a sum not to exceed \$8,000,000 to carry out the
 2 provisions of this joint resolution, including administrative
 3 expenses in connection therewith.

Passed the House of Representatives May 27, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 273

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 128

[Report No. 270]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize an appropriation for work relief
in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

MAY 28 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Territories and Insular Affairs

JUNE 1 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Reported without amendment

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will state the next business on the calendar.

LUMP-SUM PAYMENTS TO AIR CORPS RESERVE OFFICERS

The bill (S. 1106) to prohibit the allowance of credit in the computation of lump-sum payments to Air Corps Reserve officers under the provisions of section 2 of the act of June 16, 1936, as amended, for active service hereafter performed during the present wars and for 6 months thereafter, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GEORGE. Let the bill go over.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia state his reasons for asking that the bill go over? Does he have some strong reasons for opposing its passage?

Mr. GEORGE. I believe that I have some strong reasons for opposing its passage. I know what the bill provides, and I think it should be taken up and discussed at a later time. I do not think it should come up during the consideration of bills to which there is no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Of course, that is perfectly agreeable, but there is this to say about it: At the present time there is a discrimination between temporary officers entering the Air Corps and officers who entered the service as Reserve officers prior to June 8, 1942.

Mr. GEORGE. I understand, but Reserve officers who came in prior to June 1942 came in under a law which Congress enacted; they are serving under that law, and, under it, they are entitled to \$500 additional pay for each year they serve.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes; but this bill is not retroactive. It merely stops the situation where it now is. The officers would not receive additional pay, but they would receive payment up until the time the bill is enacted. There is a very gross injustice involved as between two classes of officers performing exactly the same kind of duties, but one is called a Reserve officer, while the other is called a temporary officer, and if one officer is entitled to the pay the other should be entitled to it.

The objective, of course, from the beginning was to provide an incentive to get the men into the Air Corps prior to the date when war was declared.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I do not know that I altogether understand the bill, but it occurred to me that it was breaking faith with these officers. Suppose a man entered the service, say, in 1939; he entered under existing law, and he was simply brought into active service in 1940 or 1941. He was taking his chances; he went in as a peacetime soldier, but he went into a dangerous arm of the service, and he was willing to do so. I myself do not feel it is altogether just to deprive him of the additional pay.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Then, to be equitable in the matter, we ought to extend the same privilege to the temporary officers.

Mr. GEORGE. I do not think so, Mr. President. When war came they were subject to be called into service and they preferred to go into that line of service. To take a simple case, when a man went into the service in 1938, during a whole year's training he had a bare subsistence level and then he went into the Navy with the understanding that he might accumulate for 7 years \$500 a year if he remained in active service.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. So long as he remained on active service; yes.

Mr. GEORGE. Yes, but he could accumulate only \$500 a year for 7 years.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That was a bonus.

Mr. GEORGE. It was a bonus; that is what it was; but it was what induced him to go into the service. Say he went into the service in '38; he finished in '39; then the Government called him into active service, and he has since been there.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes; he might have been called into active service had he not taken advantage of this training, but he is serving alongside another officer, and is performing exactly the same duty but getting no bonus at all.

Mr. GEORGE. That is true, but he was brought in, let us say, under the Selective Service; he was subject to military duty, and he was called in. He merely preferred to go into this branch. It seems to me that we ought not to strike down this provision, which was made for the benefit of the Reserve officers or men entering the Reserve officers' class, while they are, it may be, now fighting on actual battle fronts.

I know there is some economy in it, and there is a seeming injustice to the man who was subject to the draft, placed in the Army, and who is engaged in the same line of work. He simply went into this branch of the service; he was anxious to get into it. It strikes me we ought to live up to the contractual obligation we wrote into the statute. I should like to have the bill go over, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 25) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting equal rights to men and women, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HILL. Let the joint resolution go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be passed over.

RELIEF OF PUERTO RICO AND VIRGIN ISLANDS

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 128) to authorize an appropriation for work relief in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. I ask that the joint resolution go over.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, if the Senator will reserve the objection, I should like to make a statement regarding the joint resolution.

Mr. McNARY. Personally, Mr. President, I have no interest in the matter. I am acting now in behalf of a Senator

who is absent from the Chamber and who asked me to request that the joint resolution go over. So I now ask that it go over.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon withhold his objection for a moment?

Mr. McNARY. I said I had no personal interest in the joint resolution, but a Senator who is absent asked me to object until the next call of the calendar. I shall be very glad, however, to have the Senator make a statement.

Mr. CHAVEZ. If I knew who the other Senator was, I think I could explain the matter to him and he would agree to have the joint resolution acted on today.

Mr. McNARY. I suggest that the Senator wait until we conclude the call of the calendar. I may be able to get in touch with the other Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On objection, the joint resolution will be passed over.

Mr. CHAVEZ subsequently said: Mr. President, at the time when Calendar No. 273, House Joint Resolution 128, was called, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] asked that it be passed over at the suggestion of a Senator who was absent. Since that time the Senator from Oregon has notified me that he has contacted the Senator in question.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate revert to the consideration of Calendar No. 273, House Joint Resolution 128.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, with regard to the request of the able Senator from New Mexico, I feel better advised, and I withdraw my objection.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 128) to authorize an appropriation for work relief in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 128) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 338) to authorize the incorporated city of Anchorage, Alaska, to purchase and improve the electric light and power system of the Anchorage Light & Power Co. was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHITE. I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 332) to revise the Alaska game law was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHITE. Let that bill also go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

SUSPENSION OF ENFORCEMENT OF CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS AGAINST GOLD AND SILVER MINE OPERATORS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 27) to provide for suspending the enforcement of certain obligations against the operators of gold and silver mines who are forced to cease opera-

tions because of the war, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on the Judiciary was, on page 1, line 5, after the word "holds", to insert "as a mortgagor or"; on page 2, line 1, after the word "property", to strike out "because he is unable to obtain the necessary supplies and equipment, or"; in line 6, after the name "United States", to strike out "or in any State court"; in line 7, after the words "to be", to strike out "relieved of his obligations" and insert "protected from forfeiture, penalty, and damages"; in line 8, after the word "contract", to insert "or mortgage", and in line 9, after the word "property", to insert a comma and "in the following manner", so as to make the section read:

That any person who is or has been engaged in mining gold or silver from any mining property which he holds as a mortgagor or under a contract (1) providing for his purchase of such property, or giving him an option to purchase such property and (2) requiring the performance of certain work on such property, or periodic or installment payments with respect thereto, or both, and who is unable to mine gold or silver from such property because of the operation of any statute, rule, regulation, order, or requirement of the United States or any agency thereof, may institute a proceeding in the appropriate district court of the United States of competent jurisdiction to be protected from forfeiture, penalty, and damages under the contract or mortgage under which he holds such property, in the following manner.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 11, before the word "such", to strike out "the ability of"; in the same line, after the word "person", to insert "has been prevented by any of such causes"; in line 12, before the word "the", to strike out "to perform" and insert "from performing"; in the same line, after the word "or", to strike out "make" and insert "making"; in line 13, after the word "contract", to strike out "has been substantially impaired by reason of the fact that he is unable to mine gold or silver from such property" and insert "or mortgage"; in line 18, after the word "made", to strike out the semicolon and the word "and" and insert "during the operation of such statute, rule, regulation, order, or requirement of the United States or any agency thereof"; after line 20, to insert "(b) stay any action based on breach of performance or payment for any such cause"; in line 23, before the word "make", to strike out "(b)" and insert "(c)"; in the same line, after the word "other", to insert "orders and"; on page 3, line 1, after the word "suspension", to insert "or stay", and in the same line, before the word "extend", to insert "or, (b)", so as to make the section read:

SEC. 2. The court may, in its discretion, if it finds that such person has been prevented by any of such causes from performing the work or making the payments required under such contract or mortgage—

(a) Make an order suspending, in whole or in part, the requirement that such work be performed or such payments be made during the operation of such statute, rule, regulation, order, or requirement of the United States or any agency thereof;

(b) Stay any action based on breach of performance or payment for any such cause;

(c) Make such other orders and disposition of the case as may be equitable to conserve the interests of all parties: *Provided, however,* That in no case shall such suspension or stay under (a) or (b) extend for more than 1 year after the termination of the present war.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 7, after the word "contract", to insert "or mortgage"; in line 8, before the word "and", to insert "or staying such action", and in the same line, after the word "make", to insert "from time to time", so as to make the section read:

SEC. 3. Whenever a proceeding is instituted in accordance with section 1 of this act the court may, upon cause shown, make a temporary order suspending the requirements for performing work and making payments under the contract or mortgage pending final disposition of such proceeding, or staying such action, and may make from time to time such additional and supplementary orders as may be necessary for proper disposition of the case.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 14, after the word "in" where it occurs the second time, to strike out "reliance upon any provision of this act, or" and insert "conformity with"; in line 16, after the word "any" to strike out "such", and in the same line, after the word "provision", to insert "of this act", so as to make the section read:

SEC. 4. No person shall be held liable in any proceeding in any court for any damages, penalty, or forfeiture on account of any act done or omitted to be done in good faith in accordance with or in conformity with any order or judgment of a court made pursuant to any provision of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I desire to offer an amendment.

On page 4, line 1, I move to amend by striking out the words "gold or silver."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On line 1, page 2, I move to strike out the words "gold or silver."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. I shall also move to amend the title by striking out the words "gold and silver."

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I desire to make an objection to the consideration of this bill and to state briefly the reason why. We have had before the Small Business Committee case after case of people who have been put out of business by the war—for instance, as to automobile dealers, the question arises whether they should be relieved of obligations perhaps to rent certain premises. There are so many circumstances involved that if we begin to redistribute the burden of the effect of the war on all kinds of businessmen there is no place we can stop. I certainly see no reason why men operating gold and silver mines should be treated any differently than many other men who have been put out of business by conditions and regulations

incident to the war. Therefore I object to the consideration of the bill, at least, for the present. I think it ought to be discussed on a proper basis.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me say to the Senator from Ohio that the bill does not stand in the same category, and with my amendments—if I may have the attention of the Senator from Ohio—

Mr. TAFT. I am watching the bill and listening to the Senator.

Mr. McCARRAN. With the amendments I just had adopted, striking out the words "gold and silver," the bill extends the same privilege to all classes of mining.

Let me say to the Senator that while I have no desire to affect his objection—and my explanation probably will not do so—the condition is brought about, not by reason of the war alone, but by reason of the regulation of the War Production Board shutting down certain mines, and the obligations pertaining to these mines still continue, putting the lessee in one instance or another in the embarrassing position of being compelled to perform under a contract, but not being able to perform under a regulation of the War Production Board.

Mr. TAFT. Industry after industry in the State of Ohio has been put out of business by the War Production Board; in many cases it may be the lessees of plants; but if we attempt to redistribute the burden, caused by the cessation of work brought about by the War Production Board, between the owner of the plant, the lessee of the plant, the mortgagor of the plant, and so on, it is almost impossible for us to do any better than the courts do.

I came to the conclusion, after going into the matter, for instance, of those engaged in the automobile business put out of business, that the best we could do was merely to leave the matter to the courts to decide, on the basis of equity, the extent to which obligations entered into should be relieved of performance by the action of the Government.

I have no interest one way or the other in the question of gold and silver mines, I know nothing about it, but I do not see how we can go into the problem of attempting to relieve businessmen who have been shut down, in effect, by the action of the War Production Board.

I think the question should be more widely discussed, and I object for the present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard, and the bill will be passed over.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1120) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the posthumous appointment to commissioned or noncommissioned grade of certain enlisted men and the posthumous promotion of certain commissioned officers and enlisted men, approved July 28, 1942," was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 883) providing for an Assistant Secretary of Commerce for

[PUBLIC LAW 86—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 138—1ST SESSION]

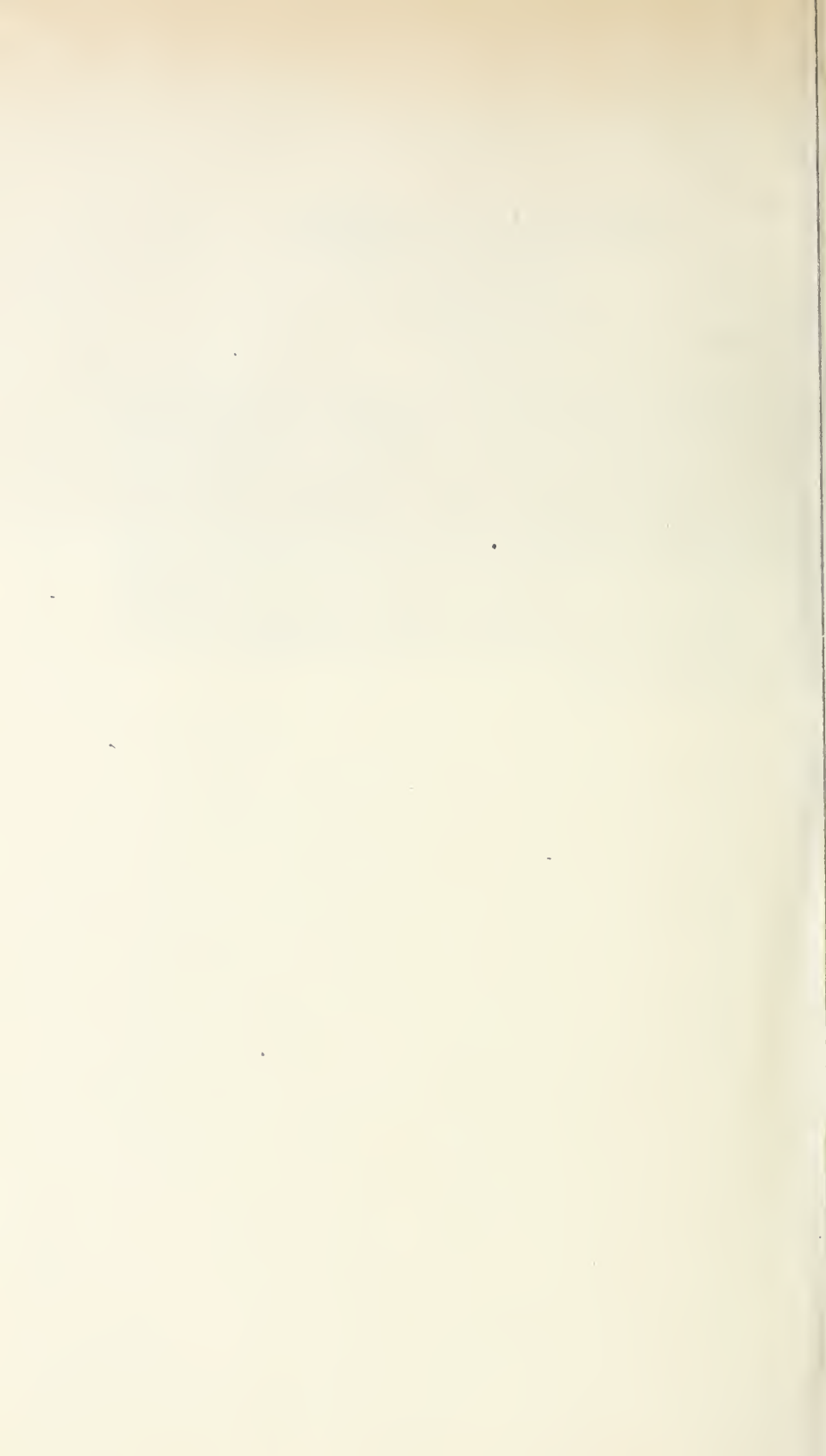
[H. J. Res. 128]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize an appropriation for work relief in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Federal Works Administrator is authorized to provide work for employable needy persons on useful public projects in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands for the period July 1, 1943, to November 30, 1943, in accordance with the appropriate provisions and for the purposes prescribed in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1943, which provisions are hereby extended and made applicable to the appropriations made to carry out the purposes of this joint resolution. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated a sum not to exceed \$8,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution, including administrative expenses in connection therewith.

Approved June 22, 1943.



Feb
24

